

## DEUTSCHLAND UND BELGIEN.

## Die Note vom 15. April.

Die völkerrrechtlichen Aufgaben unserer Zeit.

## Verfälschungen der Freundschaft.

Kein Übergang, sondern Selbsthilfe beabsichtigt.

## Friedensverheißungen.

[Die nachstehende interessante Depesche traf heute von dem Correspondenten des „New Yorker Herald“ in Berlin ein, und wird mit Rücksicht auf den deutsch-belgischen Theil unserer Refer in ihrer eigenen Sprache wiedergegeben.]

(Special-Depesche des „New Yorker Herald.“)

Berlin, den 19. April 1875.

Deutschland's Antwort.

Die „Allgemeine Zeitung“ bringt heute einen Auszug aus der Note Deutschlands an die belgische Regierung vom 15. April. Die deutsche Regierung, heißt es darin, bedauert die in der belgischen Antwort vom 26. Februar enthaltene Ablehnung ihrer Wünsche.

Anforderung zum Handeln.

Belgien sei allerdings am besten im Stande, in seinem Parlalemente die Schwierigkeiten zu schlichten, welche sich der Verwirklichung der angeregten notwendigen Wünsche entgegenstellen; es werde aber sicherlich überzeugt sein, daß in erster Linie jene Abhilfe nöthig sei, während die Befriedigung der Schwierigkeiten betreffs der Ausfuhrung nur in zweiter Linie stehe.

Völkerrrechtliche Pflichten.

Die Fortsetzung der Frage, ob es die völkerrrechtliche Aufgabe eines jeden Staates sei, die Angehörigen seiner Nachbarstaaten vor Störungen des inneren Friedens zu schützen und jede Verletzung der nationalen Beziehungen abzuhalten, interessire nicht nur Belgien, sondern alle Staaten, welche sich die Pflege des allgemeinen Friedens und der nachbarlichen Beziehungen zur Aufgabe stellen.

Gemeinsamkeit der Staatsinteressen.

Die Gegenwart sei nicht wie frühere Zeiten angefallen, durch eine engere Vererbung der Interessen zwischen Nachbarstaaten auch eine größere Empfindlichkeit ihrer gegenseitigen Beziehungen herbeizuführen; im Gegentheil schaffe die Entwicklung der Verkehrsmittel eine gewisse Solidarität der Interessen unter den Staaten.

Freundschaftliches Zusammenwirken.

Kein Staat, sagt die Note weiter, sei von der Mithilfe derartiger Störungen, wie die in Frage stehenden, befreit, und wenn auch der Verwirklichung der Abwehr Hindernisse entgegenstehen sollten, so werde doch ein freundschaftlicher Austausch der Meinungen beider Regierungen die Aufgabe wesentlich erleichtern.

Deutschlands Friedensbestrebungen.

Deutschland habe eine den belgischen Zuständen analoge Lage in seiner eigenen Nachbargeschichte erkannt, und keine Zeit verloren, dieselbe in Erwägung zu nehmen, um ohne Zeitverlust Bestimmungen erlassen zu können, welche den Schutz des Auslandes sowohl wie des inneren Friedens sicherzustellen geeignet seien.

Gutes Einvernehmen angebahnt.

Die Note giebt dem Wunsch Ausdruck, daß Belgien Gelegenheit nehmen möge dieselben Beispiele zu folgen, und dieses Vorgehen Deutschlands als einen neuen Beweis der zwischen beiden Staaten obwaltenden guten Beziehungen auffassen möge. Sollte auch der Versuch misslingen, so werden doch auf diese Weise die Anschauungen gefördert und ein gutes Einvernehmen zwischen allen Staaten herbeigeführt werden.

Warnung der Mißverständnisse.

Die Note warnt vor Mißverständnissen und Entstellungen der ihr zu Grunde liegenden Absicht der deutschen Regierung, als wolle dieselbe etwa die Freiheit der belgischen Presse beeinträchtigen. Sie theilt ferner in der Absicht Deutschlands, sich in die inneren Angelegenheiten Belgiens einzumischen, vielmehr sei nichts weiter beabsichtigt, als fremde Einmischung in die inneren Verhältnisse Deutschlands abzuwehren.

Belgiens Neutralitätspflichten.

Zum Schluß wiederholt die Note die Verpflichtungen, welche für Belgien rücksichtlich seiner Neutralität erwachsen, und macht darauf aufmerksam, daß es als sicherer Beweis der freundschaftlichen Absichten Deutschlands gegen Belgien angesehen werden müsse, daß jene Mittheilungen unter Mitwissenschaft und Zustimmung der übrigen europäischen Mächte gemacht worden seien.

TRANSLATION.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.—THE NOTE OF APRIL 15.—ASSURANCES OF FRIENDSHIP.—THE INTERNATIONAL DUTIES OF THE TIME.—GERMANY MEANS NO AGGRESSION, BUT ONLY SELF-PROTECTION.—PROMISES OF PEACE.

Berlin, April 19, 1875.

The Cologne Gazette publishes to-day an extract from the note of Germany to Belgium of April 15. The German government, it says, regrets the denial of its wishes contained in the Belgian note of February 26.

DEMAND FOR ACTION.

The Belgian Parliament, to be sure, was best able to realize the difficulties it had to encounter, and which were opposed to an adoption of the remedies that had been suggested by Germany as being imperative, but it must be certainly convinced that those remedies were necessary even before it arrived at the difficulties which might beset their execution.

INTERNATIONAL DUTIES.

The discussion of the question whether it was the international duty of every State to protect its neighbors from disturbances of their interior peace, and to prevent influences prejudicial to amicable international relations, is not only of interest to Belgium alone, but to all States who set themselves the task of cultivating universal peace and friendly relations.

SOLIDARITY OF STATES.

The present age did not, like the past, produce a greater sensitiveness in the contact of States through the closer union of their interest. On the contrary, the greater development of means of communication produced a certain solidarity of the interests of all States.

FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION.

No State, the note goes on to say, could be free from the reaction consequent upon such disturbances as were now in question, and even though the adoption of the remedies suggested was surrounded with difficulties, a friendly exchange of opinions of both governments could yet materially lighten the task imposed.

GERMANY'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS.

Germany had recognized a gap in its administration of justice analogous to that existing in Belgium and had lost no time in gravely considering it, in order that provision might be promptly made to secure the protection of foreign countries as well as of its internal peace.

THE ROAD TO A GOOD UNDERSTANDING.

The note expresses the desire that Belgium embrace this opportunity of following this example, and regard this proceeding on the part of Germany as a new proof of the gratifying relations existing between the two States. Even if this effort should be frustrated, it would, at all events, clear their views and produce a satisfactory understanding between all States.

WARNING AGAINST MISINTERPRETATIONS.

The note cautions Belgium against distortions and misinterpretations of the intentions of the German government, as though the latter wished to assail the liberty of the Belgian press. It was by no means the intention of Germany to meddle with the affairs of Belgium; all she desired was to repel foreign interferences with the interior relations of Germany.

BELGIUM'S DUTY AS A NEUTRAL.

In conclusion, the note repeats the obligations imposed upon Belgium by its neutrality, and points out that the best proof of Germany's friendly intentions toward Belgium was that these communications were made with the knowledge and assent of all other European Powers.

THE QUESTION IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

A DISCREPANCY INTERPRETATION OF BISMARCK'S NOTE.

London, April 19, 1875.

In the House of Commons to-night, in reply to a question put by Mr. O'Reilly, member for Longford county, Mr. Disraeli stated that Prince Bismarck, as long ago as January, 1874, made the suggestion that England should join Prussia in a strong remonstrance which the latter was compelled to make to Belgium against what he (Bismarck) described as "a conspiracy of the ultramontane and Jesuit refugees against the peace of Germany." Earl Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he hoped Prince Bismarck would not press Belgium to go beyond the limits of her constitutional institutions.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell asked Lord Derby whether the Prusso-Belgian correspondence was terminated, and whether there was any reason to fear that the peace of Europe was endangered thereby.

Lord Derby replied the text of Prussia's first note fully justified Mr. Disraeli in pronouncing it not a menace but a friendly remonstrance. He had the assurance of the German Ambassador, which a hasty examination had given no reason to doubt, that the second Prussian note was conceived in a very friendly spirit.

THE SUBJECT RATHER TICKLISH TO TALK OF.

It would be premature to express an opinion on the merits of the question, as England had not been formally applied to.

PEACEFUL AT PRESENT.

At present he anticipated a result of the controversy without uneasiness.

THE LITTLE FRIEND NOT IN IMMEDIATE DANGER.

The British government valued the independence of Belgium and the peace of Europe, but was happy to think that neither was in danger.

THE PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

THE ANCIENT GUARANTEE ALTERED SO AS TO REACH THE PACIFIC.

Berlin, April 19, 1875.

The lower house of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill abolishing those clauses of the constitution which allow the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious bodies with their superiors and freedom of clerical appointments.

RELIGION IN ENGLAND.

THE MOODY-BANKET REVIVAL MOVEMENT TENDING IN LONDON.

London, April 19, 1875.

The revival movement goes on increasing in this city.

Several hundred ministers were present at one of the meetings to-day.

## THE BRITISH PRESS AND PARLIAMENT.

EDITIONS REGENERATED FROM A CHARGE OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

London, April 19, 1875.

The select committee of Parliament on foreign loans has reported to the House of Commons that the documents which appeared in the London Times and News were published by permission of the Chairman of the legislative committee.

ENGLAND.

THE KENNEDY-TICHBORNE MOTION ON THE POWERS OF THE JUDICIARY.

London, April 19, 1875.

Debate in the House of Commons on Dr. Kennedy's motion impugning the verdict of the jury in the Tichborne case is fixed for the 23d inst.

IRELAND.

A HOME RULE TRIUMPH AT A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

Dublin, April 19, 1875.

Mr. Farnell, the home rule candidate, was returned to Parliament to-day for the county of Meath.

EGYPTIAN REFORMS.

A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO THE KHEDEV'S COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JURISDICTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19, 1875.

The Khedive of Egypt has for some years past been organizing a court, something like our United States Supreme Court, under the auspices of the great civilized Powers, and General George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, in this State, has been designated by the United States government as a member of it.

The appointment is for five years.

General Batcheller has accepted it.

THE STEAM LINES TO ASIA.

FROM ENGLAND TO CHINA AND JAPAN BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

London, April 19, 1875.

The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Line have chartered the White Star Line steamers Belgic, Celtic and Oceanic for service between San Francisco and China and Japan. The Oceanic has already sailed for Hong Kong by way of the Suez Canal. No vessel of her size has ever passed through the Canal.

OUR FLAG ABROAD.

UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS IN PORT AT SPEZZIA.

London, April 19, 1875.

The American war vessels Junata, Franklin and Congress have arrived at Spezia.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

ITALIAN PREPARATIONS FOR A NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Rome, April 19, 1875.

The Italian Commission for the United States Centennial Exhibition met here to-day, under the presidency of Signor Finelli, the Minister of Commerce.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

MOBILIZED VOLUNTEERS MARCHING TO THE FRONT.

Havana, April 19, 1875.

Fifteen hundred Matanzas volunteers and a second instalment of 300 Cardenas volunteers have been mobilized and have gone to the front.

GENERAL VALMASEDA'S AMNESTY BAIT—SPANISH MILITARY DESERTERS IN THE INSURGENT ARMY—THE ALFONSOIST RULER SKIRMISHING WITH MAXIMO GOMEZ'S TROOPS.

Havana, April 19, 1875.

Captain General Valmaseda, on the 18th inst., issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Colon, of which the following is the text:—

TERMS OF AMNESTY.

"A free pardon is to be given to all insurgents who are willing to lay down their arms, guaranteeing to the officers now in the rebel service the same grade in the Spanish army which they held in the Cuban army and full pay in gold from the time they have served under the Cuban flag. The soldiers are also included in the general amnesty and are promised full pardon and a free pass to Spain."

RELIABLE INFORMATION PUTS THE NUMBER OF SPANISH DESERTERS IN THE CUBAN RANKS AT 7,000 AND THE ABOVE PROCLAMATION IS ISSUED FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING THEM TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

SKIRMISHING WITH MAXIMO GOMEZ'S TROOPS.

Valmaseda is organizing his troops, preparatory to an advance on Maximo Gomez, whose headquarters is between Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. The reports of the two armies are in front of each other and a momentary action is expected.

RE REQUIRES REINFORCEMENTS.

General Valmaseda has asked for reinforcements. One battalion leaves Havana to-morrow for Colon. In the country districts of Matanzas and Cardenas ten per cent of the volunteer forces marched to the front on the 18th inst.

Valmaseda has impressed into service twenty per cent of all able-bodied negroes, and all horses and oxen, to assist the troops in the work of foraging Colon.

HOW THE ALFONSOIST LOAN IS TO BE USED.

The \$2,000,000 loaned the government from the Spanish bank is for the purpose of paying the Spanish soldiers in the field, and also for paying the deserters from the Spanish army who are now in the insurgent army, provided they accept Valmaseda's promises.

WILLIAM J. SHARKEY.

THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES UNWILLING TO SUBMIT THE AMERICAN MURDERER.

Havana, April 19, 1875.

William J. Sharkey, the American murderer, is expected to arrive here from Santiago de Cuba to-day, but your correspondent now doubts whether Mr. Davies, the detective, will be able to carry him to New York.

The Spanish authorities here, after promising Mr. Davies that they would send him on board of an American vessel, now say that they are waiting orders from the Spanish Minister at Washington; that the American papers have said too much about the affair, and that Sharkey cannot now be given up without the operation of an extradition treaty between the United States and Spain.

MEXICAN RAIDERS.

BURNING OF RANCHES AND THE FLIGHT OF FAMILIES AT HAPANA—A GENERAL ALARM SOUND.

Galveston, Texas, April 19, 1875.

A special despatch from Corpus Christi says:—"On Saturday night last a report came in that a company of men, in disguise, had attacked Mr. Haine's ranch, in the neighborhood of Hapana. They burned that and four other ranches, and are coming in this direction. William Hall, a passenger in the stage from Brownsville to Santa Gertrudis ranches, reports a band of thirty-five or forty Mexicans approaching that ranch. They are robbing and burning houses as they go along. All communication by telegraph with Brownsville is cut off. The wires are supposed to be destroyed. Firing was heard at Hapana last night, eight miles beyond Santa Gertrudis. Every body there is under arms awaiting an attack. A courier reached here last night calling for help. The alarm bells were rung. Captains Reynold, Clark and Cuyler have started to meet the raiders, and have also sent word to San Antonio. The band will probably turn back when they find that their movements are known. Many ranches are moving in town with their families for protection."

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT IN HONOR OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY—DEFEAT OF THE RESOLUTIONS—THE POLICE JUSTICES BILL.

There was a slim attendance of members, both in the Senate and the Assembly, to-night at the reassembling after recess. In consequence of the important election that was being held in Tammany society the New York lobby and the outside statesman element were not able to be present. Immediately after the organization of the House Mr. Husted offered resolutions having reference to the Concord and Lexington celebrations providing for an immediate adjournment in honor of that glorious Centennial anniversary. The resolution required unanimous consent, and Mr. James Daly objected. This stumbling-block gave rise to some debate, but the gentleman afterward withdrew his objection, remarking that he was not aware of the purpose of the resolutions when they were read from the Clerk's desk. This excuse afterward appeared quite apparent, as Mr. Daly was engaged in conversation with Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins, when the resolutions were read from the House to the action. As one of the resolutions was to adjourn to-morrow evening in honor of the Centennial anniversary, the House might occur the entire evening in a discussion of adjournment, and Speaker Medill declared that he would not carry the motion to adjourn was then put and carried by a unanimous vote.

The Senate Committee on Cities will hear arguments to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock on Senator Fox's Special Sessions bill. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton and others are to speak as to the merits of the measure.

LOUISIANA.

ACTION OF THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS—FOUR DEMOCRATS TO TAKE THE PLACE OF REPUBLICANS—MARSHALL PACKARD AND THE OPPOSITION.

New Orleans, April 19, 1875.

Much discussion and some excitement was produced in political circles to-day by the report, which proved true, that the conservative caucus had resolved to seat in the House Charles Delhomme and Felix Voorhees, of St. Martin; O. L. Collins, of St. Helena, and G. B. Burkhardt, of the Seventh ward of New Orleans, all democrats, and who were declared elected by the Returning Board, in the place of Marshall, Rocheon, Floyd and Richards, republicans, who were seated in the Hahn House after the withdrawal of Speaker White and his followers in January.

The conservatives contended that all conservatives returned by the Returning Board were under the award to be seated, while the republicans contend that these four men were not to be seated.

Marshall Packard stated to-day that if the four republicans were seated the senate would adjourn for three days to the 23d inst. As one of the resolutions was to adjourn to-morrow evening in honor of the Centennial anniversary, the House might occur the entire evening in a discussion of adjournment, and Speaker Medill declared that he would not carry the motion to adjourn was then put and carried by a unanimous vote.

Another political crisis is imminent, as there seems to be no doubt about the seating of these members to-morrow or on Wednesday.

DISSATISFIED MINERS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION SUSPECTED OF DOUBLE DEALING—SUSPICIOUS INCENDIARY FIRES.

Pottsville, Pa., April 19, 1875.

Advices received from a northern section of the coal region in regard to the striking miners say that much dissatisfaction exists among the men, owing to rumors prevailing that the President of the miners' organization had advised some of the men to resume work without having the operators sign any basis, but make the best arrangements for the coal and for themselves. As one of the resolutions was to adjourn to-morrow evening in honor of the Centennial anniversary, the House might occur the entire evening in a discussion of adjournment, and Speaker Medill declared that he would not carry the motion to adjourn was then put and carried by a unanimous vote.

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